

Acoustic monitoring of vocal rutting behaviour in ungulates using automated recording systems

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Aim:

- In polyginous red deer (Cervus elaphus), a prolonged rutting vocal activity represents a prominent part of male reproductive behaviour.
- We compare male vocal rutting activity in four populations and estimate effects of rut phase, time of day and ambient temperature on vocal activity.

Methods:

- September-October 2015-2017
- 8 SongMeter SM2+ automated recorders (two per population, asynchronous recording, between-device distance 300-5000 m)
- 5 min/hour, 24 hours/day, 60-70 days per each device
- Four populations of red deer: European deer C.e. hippelaphus (Bryansk, 2016), Siberian wapiti C.e. sibiricus (Kostroma, 2015) and two populations of Far-East wapiti C.e. xanthopygus (Ussury, 2015; Khabarovsk, 2017)





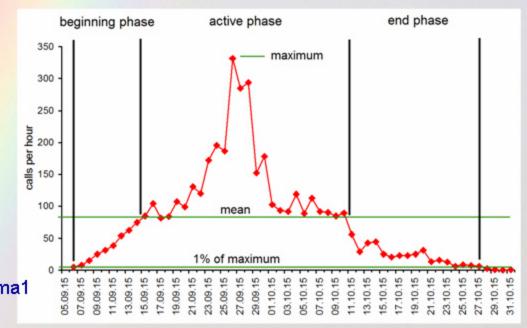
In total, registered 33801 rutting calls (Kostroma 17955; Ussury 926; Bryansk 12223; Khabarovsk 2697 calls)

Results:

Subdividing rut to phases

- Maximum and mean call number were calculated for the entire rut period.
- Rut onset and completions were selected as days when call number/hour reached 1% of the maximum.
- Beginning phase was set between onset day and day with mean call number/hour.
- Active phase was set between two days with mean call number/hour.
- End phase was set from day with mean call number/hour to the completion day.

 Kostroma1



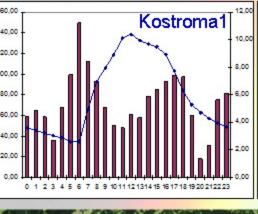
Rut parameters

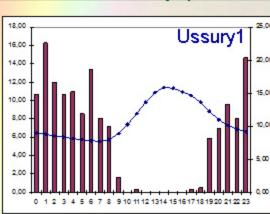
Four populations, two Song Meter devices (1 & 2) per population

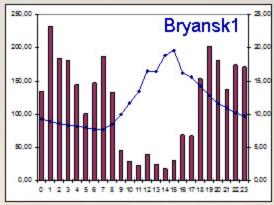
Kostroma 2015		Ussury 2015		Bryansk 2016		Khabarovsk 2017	
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
52	52	45	43	35	39	53	51
9	10	17	14	13	9	9	8
26	24	12	12	18	20	24	22
17	18	16	17	4	10	20	21
331	351	46	19	512	271	54	33.5
82.1	90.3	6.8	3.7	117.4	50.9	14.5	11.4
	20 1 52 9 26 17 331	2015 1 2 52 52 9 10 26 24 17 18 331 351	2015 20 1 2 1 52 52 45 9 10 17 26 24 12 17 18 16 331 351 46	2015 2015 1 2 1 2 52 52 45 43 9 10 17 14 26 24 12 12 17 18 16 17 331 351 46 19	2015 2015 20 1 2 1 2 1 52 52 45 43 35 9 10 17 14 13 26 24 12 12 18 17 18 16 17 4 331 351 46 19 512	2015 2015 2016 1 2 1 2 1 2 52 52 45 43 35 39 9 10 17 14 13 9 26 24 12 12 18 20 17 18 16 17 4 10 331 351 46 19 512 271	2015 2015 2016 20 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 52 52 45 43 35 39 53 9 10 17 14 13 9 9 26 24 12 12 18 20 24 17 18 16 17 4 10 20 331 351 46 19 512 271 54

- Vocal activity (calls/hour) was highest in Kostroma and Bryansk, intermediate in Khabarovsk and weakest in Ussury.
- Rut duration was longest in Kostroma and Khabarovsk, intermediate in Ussury and shortest in Bryansk.
- The active phase was longest in Kostroma and Khabarovsk, intermediate in Bryansk and shortest in Ussury.
- Devices within locality displayed different numbers of calls/hour, but similar dynamics of vocal activity.

Time of day graphs of the vocal activity (calls/hour) against the mean hourly ambient temperature



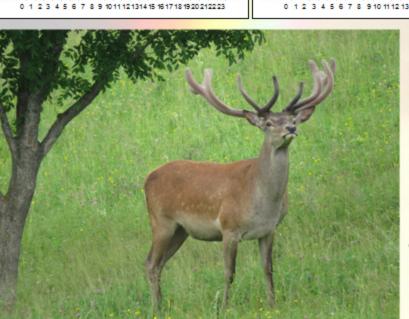




calls/hour

temperature





- Decrease of vocal activity
 (calls/hour) was observed in
 all populations for the exclusion
 of Kostroma in the light time of day,
 between 09:00 and 17:00-18:00.

 The maximum vocal activity was of
- The maximum vocal activity was observed in all populations for the exclusion of Kostroma between 01:00 and 03:00.

 The additional pools of your least site in the exclusion.
- Two additional peaks of vocal activity were also observed at sunrise (06:00-07:00 for Kostroma, Ussury and Bryansk) and at sunset (17:00-18:00 for Kostroma and 19:00-21:00 for Ussury, Bryansk and Khabarovsk).

